

CD NO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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neglected; although a considerable area was sown to them in 1952, sunflower yields, for example, were very low. The average yield of sunflowers in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast in 1951 was one quintal per hectare.

The production of potatoes and vegetables in the republic is a source of serious alarm. Their cultivation has fallen off to the point where it has been necessary to import potatoes into the republic. The yield of potatoes and vegetables is extremely low.

The cultivation of gambo hemp (kenaf) and hamp (konoplya) is in need of much improvement.

Thus, it is obvious that production of several very important crops is seriously lagging. This results in a low turnover of agricultural products, repeated failure to fulfill state delivery plans, decreases in kolkhoz funds, and low wage payments for the labor-days of kolkhoz workers.

The chief causes for this state of affairs are as follows:

1. Poor use of technical facilities and unsatisfactory work by MTS and MZhS. In spite of the fact that the volume of tractor work and output per tractor increase year after year, the plans for many vitally important types of work which have direct bearing on the quantity and quality of the harvest are not fulfilled. For example, the plans for the following types of work repeatedly are not fulfilled: plowing of winter fallow, shallow plowing of stubble, working of summer fallow, interrow cultivation of crops, crisscross sowing, etc. Other types of work, such as plowing, sowing, reaping, etc., are not fulfilled on schedule.

In 1951, the plan for tractor work was fulfilled for the republic as a whole 100.3 percent, but only 86.4 percent of the work was completed on schedule. Not one oblast fully completed the work contracted for with the kolkhozes. No other branch of the economy suffered such widespread breakdowns as the MTS. In 1951, MTS of the republic lost a total of 1,100 tractor shifts as the result of technical and organizational breakdowns. In addition, many tractor drivers did not fulfill their work norms. All in all, MTS lost the equivalent of from 6 to 6.5 million hectares of tractor work in 1951. This is an indication of the immense reserves which could be tapped for the purpose of raising agricultural output. However, republic MTS have been extremely slow in adopting new work methods such as hourly graphs, cost accounting, working combines in groups, etc.

2. Unsatisfactory seed cultivation. Kolkhozes have badly neglected seed cultivation, and many of them have not fulfilled seed-storage plans for several years. This situation is bad enough with regard to grain seed, but it is even worse with regard to seed of oleaginous crops, grasses, vegetables, and potatoes.

3. Kolkhozes and MTS have repeatedly failed to fulfill plans for plowing of winter fallow. The ultimate goal here is eventually to sow spring crops exclusively on land previously prepared. So far, this goal has not been attained: in 1951, 54.3 percent of the area sown to spring crops was sown on previously prepared land; in 1952, this figure was 53.5 percent.

4. Unsatisfactory work with regard to the introduction and mastery of grass-field crop rotation. The situation with regard to the introduction of this practice is intolerable and has, on occasions, severely hampered the further development of agriculture. Of 3,145 kolkhozes in the republic, crop rotation has been introduced on 2,573 and mastered on only 481. Rotation of fodder crops has been mastered by only 100 kolkhozes. Relatively few kolkhozes in the most important grain-producing oblasts have mastered crop rotation. For example, in Kustanayskaya Oblast only 21 of 355 kolkhozes have mastered this practice, in Akmolinskaya Oblast only 37 of 195 kolkhozes, in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast only 21 of 220 kolkhozes, and

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in Pavlodarskaya Oblast only 9 kolkhozes. The ministries of agriculture and cotton growing have provided inadequate guidance in the establishment of this practice.

5. Unsatisfactory work in the selection, allocation, and training of agricultural cadres. Only 175 of 399 MTS directors have had specialized training. Only 726 of 3,145 kolkhoz chairmen have secondary or higher education experience, and of these only 489 have had specialized training in the field of agriculture. This situation is particularly bad throughout Kokchetavskaya Oblast. At the present time, the Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR trains only 43 percent of the specialists it needs. Although the ministry has many specialists, the rate of turnover is disturbing. In spite of the chronic shortage of specialists, only 1,431 specialists with higher education have come into the republic while 979 have left during the last 3 years. Instruction of kolkhoz cadres in agronomy and zootechniques is unsatisfactory, particularly with regard to instruction concerning recent advances in the agrobiological sciences and the experience of shock workers.

6. Neglect of water supply and conservation work. Fulfillment of party and state directives concerning conversion to the new system of irrigation has been carried out in a very unsatisfactory manner in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. The situation is even worse in Semipalatinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, and Pavlodarskaya oblasts. Daulenov, Chief of the Main Administration of Water Resources, and Daulbayev, Minister of Water Resources, have not shown sufficient initiative in the development of the republic's water resources, particularly with regard to improvement of existing irrigation networks and increase in the area under estuarine irrigation. The many organizations concerned with water resources work seem unable to divide their work among them. It is time to unite all these organizations into a single responsible organ.

Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry conditions have been and continue to be extremely unsatisfactory. As of 1 September 1952, the plan for development of animal husbandry in kolkhozes had been fulfilled only for horses. Livestock productivity is very low, and plans for delivery of animal products such as milk, wool, etc. are not fulfilled year after year. The chief causes for this alarming situation are as follows:

1. Extensive livestock epidemics (bol'shoy padezh skota), low birthrates, and excessive use of stock for local needs. Careless management on kolkhozes has resulted in livestock epidemics in the summer months, usually the best period of the year. In 1952, 727,000 head of all types of livestock were expended to meet so-called local needs. For example, in July 1952, kolkhozes of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast used 9 times more sheep for local needs than they delivered to the state; in Gur'yevskaya Oblast this figure was 18 times, and in Kustanayskaya Oblast 24 times.

2. Failure to increase the number of adult female stock. This situation is particularly bad in kolkhozes of Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya, Gur'yevskaya, Akmolinskaya, and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts where the number of adult female stock has actually decreased. Birthrates per 100 females in 1951 averaged as follows in kolkhozes of the republic: calves 74 (as compared with 88 in 1948), lambs and kids 78 (103 in 1948), and colts 67 (78 in 1948). Lowest birthrates were recorded in kolkhozes of Dzhambul'skaya, Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya, Alma-Atinskaya, and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts.

3. The productivity of collectivized livestock in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic continues at a very low level. The planned milk yield per foraging cow in 1952 was set at 1,150 liters, but at the end of the first 8 months of this year, milk yields averaged 478 liters per cow as compared with 535 liters

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for the comparable period in 1951. Although pasture conditions were very favorable this year, kolkhozes of Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast obtained an average milk yield of 401 liters, kolkhozes of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast 466 liters, and kolkhozes of Semipalatinskaya Oblast 484 liters per foraging cow [apparently these figures are also for the first 8 months of the year]. The spring wool clip this year averaged 1.2 kilograms per sheep throughout the republic. The average spring wool clip in kolkhozes of Gur'yevskaya, Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya, and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts was even less. These facts resulted in failure to fulfill the state plans for delivery of milk and wool.

4. The fodder problem in the republic has not been solved. Year after year, a considerable number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not provide their collectivized livestock with enough fodder. As of 15 September 1952, the fodder-procurement situation was as follows: the 1952 plan for hay procurement had been fulfilled only 51.2 percent in tons, that for ensilage storage only 58.5 percent; corresponding figures for sovkhoses were 50 and 33.4 percent, respectively.

5. There is a serious gap between the number of standard livestock shelters needed and the number available. Under one pretext or another, the Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR and the Main Administration for Rural Construction under the Council of Ministers Kazakh SSR fail to fulfill the plan for construction of livestock shelters year after year.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR and the Main Administration of Water Resources under the Council of Ministers Kazakh SSR and their corresponding planning organizations do not pay sufficient attention to the problem of supplying water to summer pastures. The plan for construction of ponds and water reservoirs was fulfilled only 25 percent, that for shaft wells only 44 percent, and that for pipe wells only 25 percent [in 1952]. The leaders of the Main Administration of Water Resources delayed construction of water-supply installations for estuarine irrigation during the summer period. They relied only on state facilities to accomplish their work, although even in this manner they did not spend all the funds allotted them; they did not adequately utilize kolkhoz facilities for the construction of water supply installations.

7. The ministries of Agriculture and State Farms of the republic have not devoted sufficient attention to the problem of combating infectious diseases among livestock.

8. The ministries of Agriculture and State Farms of the republic and their local organs have not paid sufficient attention to the problem of breeding livestock and developing new strains, particularly of sheep. The problem of further improving the productivity of existing breeds has not been given sufficient emphasis. The result has been that recently introduced breeds of sheep such as the Kazakh fine-wooled breed and the Arkharomerino breed have actually been producing less wool than called for by their original registered norms.

9. The present state of labor mechanization on republic kolkhoz and sovkhos livestock farms is completely unsatisfactory.

10. The ministries of Agriculture and State Farms and their local organs as well as many party organizations have not achieved sufficient precision in statistical reporting concerning livestock numbers, animal productivity, and fodder procurement.

11. Finally, the ministries of Agriculture and State Farms as well as many party organizations have been unsuccessful in providing animal husbandry farms with mass numbers of qualified cadres and specialists. Those on duty have not been provided with adequate living conditions.

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Kolkhoz Organization

In 1951, the value of kolkhoz fixed capital assets was 3.0 times that of 1939. Kolkhoz indivisible funds, the basic index of kolkhoz development, totaled 3,757,000,000 rubles in 1951, 4.8 times the 1939 total. However, kolkhoz construction and expansion work has not been proceeding according to schedule, and attention must be concentrated on the central problems of raising crop yields and the all-round development of animal husbandry.

Since the initiation of the program for kolkhoz consolidation, the number of kolkhozes in the republic has decreased from 7,151 in 1940 to 3,145 at present. However, year after year, many kolkhozes do not fulfill their obligations for delivery of agricultural products to the state. In addition, they do not set up the seed, fodder, insurance, and other reserve stores required by the kolkhoz charter, do not increase their monetary incomes, and do not allocate the necessary funds for the indivisible fund. The result is that they are unable to give kolkhoz workers adequate payment in money, grain, and other products. Furthermore, in 1951, kolkhozes of the republic failed by a wide margin to produce the planned amounts of milk, wool, and grain.

Rayon-level officials and agricultural specialists must exercise closer control over kolkhoz economic practices such as the compilation of income-expenditure estimates and plan-fulfillment data. Excessive expenditures and, in some cases, outright waste of indivisible funds have created shortages in these funds which total 160,300,000 rubles in 2,262 kolkhozes. These irregularities must be corrected so that kolkhoz workers may turn their full efforts toward fulfilling the tasks laid down by the Nineteenth Party Congress for construction of livestock shelters and other installations, work on drainage and irrigation canals, reservoirs, shelter belts, and kolkhoz power plants, etc.

On 19 September 1946, the Council of Ministers USSR and TsK KP(b) passed a decree which provided for the rectification of violations of the Kolkhoz Charter. Since that time, kolkhozes of the republic have returned 249,000 head of livestock illegally allocated for their own needs, as well as 13 million rubles and a great quantity of agricultural products. Furthermore, since that time kolkhozes have returned 610,000 hectares of land illegally taken over for their own needs, and reduced their grain arrears to the state by the equivalent of 400 million rubles. Kolkhozes have made 50,000 kolkhoz workers available for work in field brigades and on livestock farms as the result of curtailment of administrative and office-worker staffs. About 5,500 men have ceased to receive payment for labor-days since they did not have any connection with the kolkhozes. However, violations of the Kolkhoz charter continue, and unceasing efforts must be made to eliminate them.

The TsK KP(b) Kazakh SSR repeatedly examines problems connected with the development of agriculture and recommends appropriate measures. However, the implementation of such measures has had unsatisfactory results. Shakhin, former head of the Agricultural Division of the TsK and member of the TsK KP(b) Kazakh SSR and Karibzhanov, his successor in the former post, have not given sufficient thought to analyzing agricultural problems and their solution. Afanov, Secretary of the TsK KP(b) Kazakh SSR has been in office for 8 months. It is high time that he became acquainted with the details of basic agricultural problems and laid practical suggestions for their solution before the Bureau of the TsK KP(b) Kazakh SSR. Personnel of the ministries of Agriculture and State Farms, and agricultural procurement organs have been guilty of the same faults, and have concentrated on securing state loans, exemptions, and other advantages rather than on the solution of problems confronting them. This parasitical frame of mind is manifested even on the oblast level, and leads to failure to fulfill state delivery plans.

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The Buro of the TsK KP(b) Kazakh SSR and the speaker himself, as first secretary of the TsK, have been at fault in not rooting out instances of this parasitical frame of mind, and raising the quality of agricultural leadership to conform to the standards set by the TsK VKP(b).

The TsK VKP(b) has assigned agricultural workers of the republic the task of doubling or tripling gross agricultural production in the next few years, of increasing state deliveries several times, and of proportionately increasing the income of kolkhoz workers. The following goals must be attained in the next three years, beginning with 1953:

1. The total sown area in kolkhozes must be increased 50 percent, including increases of 22 percent for grains, 23.7 percent for cotton, 20 percent for sugar beets, 20.5 percent for sunflowers, 54.8 percent for potatoes, and 40 percent for millet.
2. Grain yields must be raised by 2.9 quintals per hectare as compared with the record year of 1950, and by 7 quintals per hectare as compared with 1951. Cotton yields must be raised by 12.8 quintals per hectare, sugar beets by 150 quintals per hectare, tobacco by 5.5 quintals per hectare, potatoes by 36 quintals per hectare, and millet by 6 quintals per hectare as compared with 1950. Sunflower yields must be raised by 5.4 quintals per hectare as compared with 1951.
3. The number of livestock in kolkhozes must be increased as follows: cattle 40.8 percent, sheep 84 percent, horses 16 percent, hogs 150 percent, and fowl 400 percent, together with a general increase in animal productivity.

These goals are all directly derived from the project for the Fifth Five-Year Plan laid before the 19th Congress of the VKP(b).

Furthermore, the natural grasses in the semidesert zones of the southern and western oblasts of the republic are poor in yield and quality. A program of sowing perennial and other grasses will be initiated in these areas both for haying purposes and improvement of meadowland. Estuarine irrigation is planned on an area of 2.2 million hectares annually in the republic.

The report concluded with a 19-point program for the attainment of these goals, which is largely a repetition of the shortcomings and failures previously cited.

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